THAT OYSTER BILL.

Dr. Rocks, of Onancock, Is Opposed to the Jones Measura.

BAYS IT IS CLASS LEGISLATION.

sed It Will Throw Hundreds of Tongers Out of Employment and Will Practically Devastate the

Onancock, Va., February 12, 1896.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I have before me a bill recently in-troduced in the Senate by Mr. Jones, of Highland, relative to the taking and ting of oysters, which, by tis bill, while it contains some features of altogether objectionable, embodies others utterly repugnant to our sense of law by our Legislature, will work a reat hardship upon those of our people be are compelled, no matter how cold inclement the weather, to seek their tily bread down upon the depleted pyster rocks in our waters. It places ditional burdens upon that class least ole to bear them. who are already stagering under their loads of poverty and itsery, and which every consideration of imanity should prompt the State to alleviate and remove, if possible, rather than to add to.

than to add to.

The first section of the bill requires that every tonger shall, before he takes an oyster, register. He is then required to appear on every Monday during the season, before the County Treasurer, and pay on the value of his catch of oyster for the past week tha same rate of tax as is paid to the State by tax-payers on other property, and shall, in addition, appear before the County Court once a month in the season, and swear to the correctness of his weekly returns made to the Treasurer. Every one who is in any sense acquainted weekly returns made to the Treasurer. Every one who is in any sense acquainted with the situation of and conditions surrounding the ongers of our State knows that these exactions are not only impractical, and impossible, but tyrannical as well, and were only inserted in the bill in order that the onerous tax named below might be extorted from the needy tonger the more easily.

A PRIVILEGE. (2) In fleu of the above-named requirement, the tonger may, if he so elect. pay-hefore he catches an oyster-to the Treasurer of the county, the sum of \$5. To say nothing of the exorbitance of this sum to a man who hasn't owned a doilar for months and months, and who has been living with his family on the char! of his neighbors perhaps since the case of the last oyster season—not a lour nor a day is allowed him in this ail in which to make the money.

not a four nor a day is allowed him in this all in which to make the money. Shy k like, the authors of this ill-adversely and the subject of their own prices. Not an oyster ould be caught before the 15th of Sep-mber off the natural rocks for reason

given above.

The bill permits dredging in Pocomoke sound, Tangier sound, and certain other waters in the State, to those planters who lease 100 or more contiguous acres of planting-ground. If one should be only able to pay tax on and to plant seventy-five acres, or ninety-nine acres even, he can't dredge an oyster. When he wants to market his cysters he has got to hire tongers at an expense of 10 or 20 cents per bushel to take them up, while his competitor, owning 100 acres just alongside, is merrily winding his plants up with dredges at the rate of hundreds of bushels per day at an expense of not more than 3 cents per bushel.

NO CLASS LEGISLATION.

NO CLASS LEGISLATION.

If there is anything in the world that If there is anything in the world that. Virginians love it is 'fair play"; that in the passage of laws discriminations shall not be made in favor of any class, and against other classes; that so far as the making of a living is concerned the poor shall be given an equal opportunity with the rich. This is Democracy; this is just and right, and Virginians will tolerate nothing short of this principle at the hands of their law-makers.

the rich. This is Democracy; this is just and right, and Virginians will tolerate nothing short of this principle at the hands of their law-makers.

The Jones bill grievously violates the will of our people in this respect. It gives all the advantage of cheap production to the large planter, and withholds it from the small planter. To be just and fair to all, every planter in the waters named, no matter how small his holding, should be allowed to dredge his oysters, or else no one, no matter how great his acreage, should be allowed the privilege; to do otherwise will not meet the demands of public sentiment, or measure up to the public conception of right and justice. Granting, then, this position to be the correct one in regard to the matter-in question—and no one. I believe, will deny that it is—what will be the result? Why this: If one planter dredges, all planters may dredge; if all planters dredge, then in twelve months hardly an oyster will be left upon the natural-rocks in the waters named. Why? Because the planters leasing grounds near these rocks will find both time and opportunity to get every oyster off them with their dredge-boats. Anybody who understands the disposition of the average oysterman toward public property as represented by oysters growing on natural-rocks will not deny the correctness of the above proposition. Then what means have the thousands of tongmen—and their wives and children dependent upon them—left of support? Absolutely none in the sections of country in which they now live. Expatriation or starvation stares them in the face. They will become wanderers on the face of the earth, and the hundreds of hamiets that stud the shores of these waters will—then deserted—bear silent testimony to the tender care (?) of Virginia for her laboring poor.

WHL THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS? WILL THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

MEANS?

Will the gain to the State in a few dollars more of rental, and to the planters in a decrease of expense in harvesting their oyster-crops, justify the imposition of this sacrifice upon a people already struggling for a hare existence? Let the State lease the "batren bottoms" in these sounds and waters. If she will, but the Exment that a dredge is legally thrown therein, both the tongman and his calling maish forever.

rein, both the tongman and his calling aish forever.
his Jones bill allows the oysterman take 6 per cent. of cuils. Any one actinited with oystermen knows that this visions practically destroys the cultipling up the supply of oysters on the tural rocks. This law should remain as its

these lant-named privileges and conces-tions, without limitation or restrictions of any nort, are wrong. It is well known by practical oystermen that not one acre in twenty in the bay, the fancy and alluring figures of Lieutenam Baylor, to the contrary, notwithstanding—is adapt-ed to the successful conduct of orster-planting. In consequence, we have no more good planting-ground in the bay or elsewhere than would soon be demanded for use by our own planters, provided the State would guarantee security of title, a fixed rental, and protection from ma-rauders.

a fixed rental, and protection from sauders.

It should be held in mind that the proposed grants of land to non-residents, once made, can't with any sense of justice, be taken away from them. Having seeded these "barren bottoms" with oysters, it would not be right to rob them of the foll benefits of their labor and expenditure. Therefore, these lands, once granted them, would be gone forever, so far as its future possession and use by our own citizens are concerned—no matter how badly they might need it.

NEEDS OF THE RESIDENTS.

NEEDS OF THE RESIDENTS.

If these concessions are made to nonresidents, common prudence and care for
the interests of our own peopie should
suggest that their future needs and present welfare should be provided for as
far as possible. Non-residents should
only be allowed to take up these grounds
in connection with residents of the State,
and in connection with home capital, to
the extent that natives should acquire and
exercise a controlling interest in the
business. Our own laborers only should
be allowed employment in the handling
and planting of these oysters, except that,
crews engaged on vessels used exclusively as "market-boats" might be employed, whether residents or not. Otherwise it is impossible to see any benefits
to accrue to our people or State, except to accrue to our people or State, except the few dollars rental the latter might

of our home people; not one cent to our taxable values; not a day's labor given to our workers; no provision is made in these concessions requiring that in return for these favors our own people only should be allowed to do the work. No word is said about this, and the slums of the great contleans of the will be raked. the great northern cities will be raked for the cheap tramp labor that will be employed in doing the work that might, and otherwise provided, be done by our own oystermen and laborers.

The Good Book tells us that a man who

doesn't provide for his own family is worse than an inidel. Why can't the same be said of a State that fails to

provide for its own people?
"The writer of this is not an oysterman, nor has he a cent's interest, either man, nor has he a cent's interest, either present or prospective, in oysters or oyster-lands, but he does feel deeply for the welfare of a people with whom he has been associated since he was born, and whose sufferings and struggles for a bare existence has been daily witnessed by him. That they should become the victims of a mercenary law, having its origin in the false and delusive statements or arguments of conceited theorists, and supported by the paid lobbyists and attorneys of wealthy planters, is an event greatly to be deplored by every humane and right-thinking man.

Their devotion to their Sate should warrant kinder treatment at its hands, and their simple faith in the party that

and their simple faith in the party that they have loved and loyally supported and trusted as their friend should entitle their interest and welfare to kindly con-sideration by those of its leaders, whom, by their votes, they placed in the posi-tions of trust and power which they now

enjoy.

It will be an evil day for the party It will be an evil day for the party they have loved, and a sad and mournful event in their own lives, when, by hostile and ruinous legislation on its part, they shall be compelled to seek friends among their enemies, and to forever turn their tracks upon the old flag, which had hitherto been at once their idol and symbol of equality and protection.

N. W. NOCKS.

To the Editor of Richmond Dispatch: From your valuable columns I learn that a bill has been introduced in the Senate to put all insane and lunatic asy-lums under the charge of five commis-sioners, to be appointed by the Gov-

It would hardly be possible to advocate It would hardly be possible to advocate a measure that would more effectually prove disastrous to the welfare of all these unfortunate people than that. These commissioners, if appointed, would probably be one from each geographical section—the Valley, Piedmont, Tidewater, Southside, and Southwest Virginia. Each commissioner, eager to "do something," commissioner, eager to "do something," and to prove that new brooms sweep clean, would probably consider it best to remove the majority of the present efficient forces at the various asylums, and make room for some personal favorand disaster and injury would be

and make room for some personal tayorite, and disaster and injury would be the result.

While it is true the appointive power will vest in our efficient Governor, as it now is, yet it is putting too much authority in the hands of a few men that might be wrongfully used. "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom." Besides, from the provisions of the bill, it would be no cheaper to the State; although they are expected to serve without pay (only a wealthy man, with plenty of leisure, could accept the office). A careful estimate of the amount allowed Secretary Cleek (\$1,100), and travelling expenses; the eleven times this board of commissioners meet, etc., a year, will show that the cost will foot up as much as the present boards spend on themselves now.

as much as the present boards spend on themselves now.

If the Legislature and Committee on Asylums will permit, a few practical suggestions may not be amiss:

I am informed that the joint committee of the Senate and House have lately visited the Southwest Hospital, at Marion. I am satisfied that they found the institution in good condition, only needing some assistance from the State. While comparisons are odious, it might be well to compare the reports of the While compare sons are odious, it might be well to compare the reports of the different superintendents. The asylum at Staunton reports with an average of 700 inmates; some \$32,000 expended in improvements since the meeting of the Legislature, two years ago. I have no fault to find with this, but I am informed there seems to be a disposition on our "reform" Legislature to cut down appropriations, and especially to apply this reform movement to our Southwest Hospital. A large, new building, containing 51 single rooms and 9 large associated rooms, is now under roof, and needs only the sum of \$2,000 to complete it, and be ready for the accommodation of 120 lunatics. The present cost of this building is \$12,500, and it stands a monument to the efficiency and good of this building is \$12,500, and it stands a monument to the efficiency and good management of the Board of Directors. There are now (from the data before me) 219 insane chargeable to the State, in the county jails and in charge of private persons. There are 22 in the county of Carroll alone, 86 applications for admittance to the Southwest Hospital were rejected last year, in the language of the Superintendent, "chiefly for want of room."

CAR-TRACK QUESTION Richmond Railway and Electric Company Again Defines Its Position.

ANY UNDERSTANDING.

Traction Company's Ordinane

there shall be two or four street railway tracks on Broad street:

To the People of Richmond:
The question of two tracks or four tracks on Broad street, and the ordinance now pending in the Board of Aldermen, are matters in which you are vitally interested, and which you have the right to thoroughly understand, and I therefore ask your attention to a few of the facts in the case.

1. That the Broad-street line has not

been long ago equipped with electricity has not been the fault of the old com-pany, for it was asked by the city authorities to delay such equipment till af-ter the City Hall was completed, and then till after the new Jefferson Hotel was finished, in order that the tracks might be used for the hauling of freight. These facts were stated in substance by the City Engineer at a recent meeting of the

Street Committee.

After the completion of the Jefferson the City Railway Company again asked permission to electrify the Broad-street line, long before the traction company was ever formed, but it was met by various projects of different companies, which caused delay, and finally resulted in the refusal of the Street Committee to reaffirm the old ordinance granting the right asked for.

USED THEM A YEAR AGO.

2 It has been urged that the old com-

right asked for.

USED THEM A YEAR AGO.

2. It has been urged that the old company has been neglectful of the rights of the people and regardiess of the orders and directions of the City Engineer and Street Committee, and great stress is laid upon the charge that though the City Engineer has been demanding the use of the girder rail for a long time, yet none were ever obtained until the traction company began its work.

In the first place I think if the people will look back upon the condition of the street-car situation as it was, say eight years ago, and remember how many lines have been built since then, and how the service has been improved and added to in every direction, they will realize that perhaps in this case "the devil is not as black as he is painted." Our company has undoubtedly aided most materially in the development of the city in many directions, and has maintained a service, which, though not without its faults, and by no means perfect, yet has added greatly to the convenience and comfort of the public.

As to the girder rail, I can only quote again the City Engineer's language to the Street Committee last Monday night, in which he said that a girder rail of almost identically the same shape was used by the old company in Fulton, on Louislan avenue and Lester street, rany a year ago, and that the construction with the concrete bed and the like was identical with that now required of the traction company, except that crushed granite was used in the concrete instead of the gravel which has been allowed to the traction company.

It was impossible to get the mills to

QUESTION OF FOUR TRACKS. 3. There can be no doubt about the un-ightliness of the proposed four tracks or troad street, or the fact that they will ot only seriously damage property and usiness on that beautiful street, but

you there as they would be if they were "pleasure driving" in some more favored locality!

4. When we ask to be allowed to run over the tracks of the traction company from Ninth to Laurel streets we are told by its partisans that this would not be fair to the new company—that it would be taking from them "the cream of their business." To this we answer that what we offer them in return for this privileze is more than fair, and will give them "cream" instead of robbing them of it. We offer in consideration for using their tracks this short distance for our electricars, ont horse-cars, that they may transfer any or all of their passengers in any direction over any or all of our lines or that they may take any or all of their cars over any or all of our lines in any direction, or they may do both of these things, and the respective payments and division of fares and all such matters shall be determined by an impartial board of arbitrators, selected according to the terms of their franchise. In other words, we will give them the benefit of all of our many miles of feeders and branch lines in every direction, so that they may gather passengers from or send them to every part of Richmond and Manchester and the surrounding country. Is not this fair?

ALLOWED USE OF THEIRS.

fair?

ALLOWED USE OF THEIRS.

5. We have already agreed with the traction company that they shall run their cars over our tracks on Broad street from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-ninth streets, and from Harrison to Hancock, in accordance with the provisions of the franchise of our Clay-street line, which is, in that respect, identical with theirs, and thus, without a fight or a protest have allowed them to use six blocks of our tracks, in spite of their obstinate refusal to allow us the use of any part of their track on any terms whatever. Have we not "played fair" with this traction company, which pretends to be so considerate of the rights and the wishes of the public?

6. In addition to the terms we have offered the traction company, we have said to the city. "If you will give us what we ask, and allow us thus to perfect our system, we will give up all our special rights on Broad street; we will give up and take up all our tracks on Broad street between Ninth and Laurel; we will electrify the Eighth-street and Ninth-street connections and the Laurel-street extension, and will extend the latter to River-View Park; we will electrify the Marshall-street loop, and then there will be no more horse-cars in Richmond; and we will also issue and sell, good over all our lines, six tickets for 25c, school-children's tickets at half fare, good during the school week, and half-fare tickets, good from 6 to 7 in the morning every day but Sunday.

Can any one fail to see in these concessions great benefits and advantages to every man, woman, and child in Richmond?

THE TRACTION'S ONLY ANSWER.

or in part, the above described routes or lines upon such fair and reasonable terms as may be agreed upon by the aid company, and each entering company, etc., etc., and then goes on to provide that if the companies do not agree, the terms shall be settled by arbitration.

AS TO THE "UNDERSTANDING."

9. But the traction company people say there was an understanding that, in spite of this provision, the City Railway Company should never be allowed to run over their tracks! Who was it that had this "understanding" with them, by which it is sought to limit and correct the terms and provisions of their franchise? It was not with the Council or the Street Committee, for they speak by their records—and these records are silent about any understanding on the subject, except as set forth in the franchise so cheerfully accepted by Mr. John Skelton Williams, who waved his \$10,000 check before the Board of Aldermen and wanted to put it up before the franchise was even passed by that body. It was surely not the City Engineer, for he emphatically stated to the Street Committee, at its meeting on Monday evening, February 10th, that there never had been any such understanding with anybody, but that on the contrary, the question as to which company should use which tracks, had never arisen, or ever been mentioned, until after the 'traction company's franchise had been adopted, accepted, and approved by the Mayor, and then only by the Street Committee's refusing to reaffirm the City Railway Company's old right to electrify its tracks, and, by the passase of a resolution locating the new company's tracks nearest the middle of the street, and requiring the old company to whife its tracks.

So it will be seen that this talk of an "understanding" will not do, and the charge of "bad faith" must fail to the ground. The traction company took its franchise gladly and gratefully, with all its provisions, and must stand to its contract without complaint.

A PLAIN BUSINESS MATTER.

10. This is a business matter. We want to go over a few bl

contract without complaint.

A PLAIN BUSINESS MATTER.

10. This is a business matter. We want to go over a few blocks of the new company's tracks, and for this privilege we offer good terms to the new company, and exceptional advantages and privileges to the public. We neither ask nor expect any special credit or applause for this. The traction company and the city have us in a position in which they can make good terms with us, and we offer these terms cheerfully and in good faith. Will the city shut its eyes to its opportunities and refuse the chance to do away with a nuisance and a danger, while at the same time it secures unusual advantages to its citizens and saves money to every man, woman, and child in Richmond every day in the year?

Will it sacrifice the interests of the citizens that it may be sentimentally generous to a corporation whose sole purpose, like that of every other corporation, is to make money for its shareholders?

Will it pet and foster this new company, and encourage it in its obstinacy at the expense of the people?

Very respectfully.

ANDREW PIZZINI, Jr., for the Richmond Railway and Electric Company.

THE VALLEY CITY.

THE VALLEY CITY.

Investigation Echoes-Musical Entertainment-The German Club. STAUNTON, VA., February 15 .- (Special.)-This city has not been so stirred during the inquiry into the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution's affairs by the

joint legislative committee.

Crowds of our people attended the sessions of the committee, which were held in Stonewall Jackson Camp room, in the City Hall, and intense interest was shown in the proceedings.

in the proceedings.

Mr. Randown is still here, a guest of
the Hoover House. He will remain here
several days, and is engaged in preparing
another list of witnesses he wishes to be CRITICALLY ILL.

Captain R. W. Smith, who was para-lyzed Thursday at his residence, on west Beverly street, is critically ill. The pa-

lyzed Thursday at his residence, on was Beverly street, is critically ill. The paralysis is on the right side.

Mr. Richard Burmeister, of the Baltimore Conservatory of Music, last night gave a plano recital at the Young Men's Christian Association Ha'll. A large crowd of the fashion was present, and the musical enthusiasts were delighted with the Baltimore Paderewski.

It is announced that on February 20th, at noon. Miss Lillie Nails, of Del Ray, Alexandria county, will be married to Mr. Andrew Pfifferling, a prominent young Stauntonian. Mr. W. B. Conneil, of this city, will be best man.

And yet another young Staunton bachelor is to forsake the ranks, as on February 18th Mr. John Landes and Miss Lula Middleon, of Washington, are to be married at the capital.

THE GERMAN CLUB.

THE GERMAN CLUB.

A Difference in Time.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I see there is about twenty minutes difference in the rising and setting of the sun in the Warwick and Richardson solar time and day of the Almanac in solar time and day of the week as shown in the month. Which correct? SUBSCRIBER,

Whitley, Va. The time as given in the almanae is correct for a clock or watch; the socalled "solar time" is correct for a sundial, or a 12 o'clock mark. At this time year the difference is greatest. amounting to more than twenty minutes. For example, when the sun is exactly on o'clock mark (12 o'clock solar time) February 15th, the clock, if right or standard time, should be about twenty-three minutes past 12.

Enough to Make One Tired. A Swiss statistician has taken the trouble to count the number of steps he took in walking during the whole year. The number he finds to have been \$,760,960, or an average of 25,749 steps a day. Going still farther into details, he day. Going still farther into detalls, he declares that over 600,000 of these steps were taken in going up- and down-stairs.

DEATHS. BARKER.—Died, Friday, at Island Ford, Rockingham county, Va., at 3:15 A. M., HENRY BARKER, in the 74th

year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. J. C. Tignor, 200 east Broad street, To-DAY (Sunday) at 3 o'clock.

Friends and acquaintances of deceased and of Mr. J. C. Tignor invited to at-

FORD.—Died, at the residence of her husband, No. 117 south Laurel street, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. J. A. FORD, in the 35th year of her age. A. FORD, in the 35th year of her age.
Farewell, dear husband, a last farewell;
My pains on earth no tongue can tell;
Lower my pillow, and let me rest
My throbbing head on Jesus' breast,
Farewell to you, my children, dear;
Ask God to dry your failing tear;
My time has come, and I must leave;
Dear husband, dear children, do not
grieve. grieve.

Farewell, dear mother, do not weep;
I rest with Jesus; oh. how sweet!
Within that city, on golden streets,
I trust again all shall meet.
BY A FRIEND.

Funeral from Pine-Street Baptist church THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. MOFFET.—Died, at his residence, Bar-ton Heights, on Friday night, February 14, 1866, JOHN MOFFET. Funeral from Barton-Heights Baptist church MONDAY at 11 A. M.

MUSSEN.—Died, at her residence, in Ashland, Va., February 15, 1896, at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. ROSA MUSSEN, relict of John Mussen, of Richmond, Va. Funeral in Ashland THIS (Bunday) AFTERNOON, at 2:30 o'clock. TURPIN.—Died, February 7, 1898, at her residence, 1108 west Beverly street, Mrs. MARIA V. TURPIN; aged 53 years. She leaves nine children to mourn their

WHITE.—Died, at Granite, Va., February 15, 1888, WILLAAM WHITE; aged 6 years; son of M. T. and M. V. White. Funeral THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock 'from St. Peter's Cathedral Friends and relatives invited to attend

MR. BAIN AND EDITOR TRUGIS

NORFOLK, VA., February 15 .- (Special. Testerday afternoon the Portsmonth Sta in reference to the condition of the city water, and the connection of Mr. Harry Bain with the matter, and also brough ment on the water question. This morn ing Mr. Bain called at the Star office what he thought of the attack. Words followed, and Mr. Bain struck Mr. Trugin in the face, but before any other blows passed the gentlemen were separated.

to pass the Bland Sunday bill. The petition bears the signature of about 1,000 of our most prominent citizens, several hundred of whom are leading business-men of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Berkley The petition is about twenty feet long. DAMAGE SUIT.

In the Court of Law and Chancery today, Mr. P. J. Morris, attorney for Mr. Stephen J. Fentress, entered a suit against

Stephen J. Fentress, entered a suit against Mr. William A. Graves to recover \$10,000, for injuries received by Mr. Fentress by heing run over by a horse and buggy, driven by Mr. Graves. The matter occurred in December, and Mr. Fentress is just now able to walk about.

Early this morning S. Goodman's clothing-store, corner of Washington and High streets, Portsmouth, was destroyed by fire. Goodman's loss is about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance. The building, which was badly damaged, is owned by Mr. B. F. Howell.

Mr. B. F. Howell.

FUNERAL OF MR. TAYLOR.

The funeral of Mr. F. S. Taylor took place at Christ Episcopal church at 12 o'clock to-day. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. O. S. Barten, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. S. Lloyd, rector of St. Luke's church. The floral display was very beautiful, the casket being covered with designs made of the choicest flowers. The casket was borne by eight colored men, and the following sentlemen acted as honorary pail-bearers: Major C. W. Grandy, Captain W. A. S. Taylor, Mr. N. Beaman, Judge D. Tucker Brooke, Mr. W. W. Old, Mr. Caldwell Hardy, Mr. L. W. Tazewell, and Mr. R. M. Hughes. A committee from the Business-Men's Association, of which Mr. Taylor was a member, was in attendance upon the funeral. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Marsden H. Vellines, whose death was due to scalding received in an explosion, took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Mary's Catholic church. The Lee Rifles, of which the deceased was a member, were in attendance, as well as numerous other friends. Rev. Father Doherty conducted the services, and the interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery. FUNERAL OF MR. TAYLOR.

GREENESVILLE POPULISTS.

Reorganization - Children

EMPORIA, VA., February 15.-(Special.) meeting of the Populists of this county was held in the court-house this afternoon for the purpose of reorganizing the party. Mr. James Weaver was elected county

Mr. James Weaver was elected county chairman, and E. L. Libsey, secretary. The children of the Emporta High School gave a "candy-pulling" at the school-room, which was very largely attended, and very much enjoyed.

Mrs. C. S. Lindley and Miss Ellen Manning entertained quite a number of their young friends last evening at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Hall

names of the stations of the two railroads centering here will be changed from Bel-field to Emporia.

Mr. Henry Weiss, of the United States Railway Mail Service, is in town to-

to Suffolk.

Misses Lillie and Annie Land are the guests of their coustn, Miss Mannie Jones, at the Central Hotel. Mr. E. E. Goodwyn has returned from

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

hort business trip to Rural Bowe

on the Ground of Improper Conduct on the Part of a Jupor.

MANASSAS, VA., February 11.—(Spe

cial.)-The verdict of the jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Melvin Thomp son (colored), tried and convicted of burgiariously entering the freight-room of the Southern Railway Company's depot here, and carrying away some brooms in the night, which was brought in at last court, was yesterday set aside and a new trial granted. This was on the grounds of improper conduct on the part of one of the jurors, it being proved before Judge Lipscomb that the juror had stated previous to the trial that he coold not give Thompson a fair and impartial trial. The new trial will come up at the March session of the County Court. The verdict which was set aside imposed a penalt; of two years in the penitentary. Hor E. E. Meredith conducted the defence in the case, and Mr. J. B. T. Thornton represented the Commonwealth.

Prof. Hasleff's

SECOND OF French Opens February 24, 1896. Registration Began Feb 15, 896. 205 EAST FRANKLIN STREET.

POUND PARTY

RETREAT FOR THE SICK, 319 north Twelfth street, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. fe 16-3t

THE MUMME MALT ENTRACT, a rich, pleasant, nourishing, and appetizing beverage and tonic; non-alcoholic, and pure malt extract. Best on the market. Price, \$1.35 per dozen. For sale, wholesale or retail, by L. WAGNER, Druggist, Sixth and Broad streets, Wagner's corner drugstore.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES CF LIME & SODA.
This excellent preparation for Coughs,
Colds, Broachitis, and all Throat and
Lung Troubles, made for the last twenty



You are discharged. I have no use for any one that has not sense enough to chew

The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for io cents

The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

Leap-Year Furniture.

> You know what we mean, but you have no idea how cheap we are selling our LEAP-YEAR FURNITURE.

Our Inventory Sale

made room for our IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which is arriving daily. They are handsomer and cheaper (than ever before. Give us a look before you buy.

The Staunton German Club had a large crowd at its meeting in Crowle's Hall last night, and the german was greatly enjoyed by all who were present.

Miss May Miller Mathews, of Lewisburg, W. Va., is in the city, the guest of Miss Mary Funkhouser, on Gospel Hill.

Mr. Douglas Goodwyn, the Town Sergeant, has returned from a pleasant visit

GILMORE & SPOTTS,

No. 7 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

The E. B. Taylor Co.'s SPECIAL SALE

Cups and Saucers.

worth \$6 per dozen; now \$3.50 per dozen.

and Saucers, worth \$10; now \$7.50 per down on these goods. Come and see

worth \$3 per dozen; now \$1.50 per dozen. | there are three or four of a kind, which One lot China Cups and Saucers, hand- we are selling at half-price and less. ome decorations, \$2.25 per dozen; worth That special sale of Haviland's Fine-

All the new shapes and decorations in One lot Finely-Decorated Limoges Cups Dinner- and Tea-Sets, just in, Prices all

Did you ever see such low prices?

them.

E. B. TAYLOR CO., 9 East Broad Street.

WE make Trousers to your measure and do it right

RICHMOND TROUSERS COMPANY, 26 north Ninth street.

We have the correct goods at correct prices. When we say correct goods we can good goods, the quarity of which we guarantee, and at prices which enable very one to have Trousers made to order their own etyle. We guarantee fit and cality of material. "No fittee no takea." Ours is a popular price—from \$3.50

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The evening and you can early your brousers with you, provided you have the party of the provided you have the course you know we don't do anything but a strictly cash business.